

The China Mail.

Established February, 1843.

VOL. XLII. No. 7045.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1886.

日四月正戌丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 39, Cornhill, GORDON STREET & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEAN & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDREU PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYE & Co., 22, Queen's Street, Singapore. C. HEINSZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE' CRUZ, S. S. CHOU, L. & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$7,500,000 Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000 Reserve for Equalization of Dividends, \$500,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS, Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq. Deputy Chairman—M. GLORE, Esq. D. D. BOTTOMLEY, E. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq. H. L. DALMENY, Hon. W. KERWICK, Esq. A. P. McEVEN, Esq. Hon. F. D. SASOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq. Manager, Shanghai, E. WEN CARMERON, Esq. London, R. B. L. JACKSON, Esq. County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the balance.

For Fixed Deposits—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credit granted on approved Security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, February 27, 1886.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank, or marked on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business, is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, by the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, May 7, 1886.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 PAID-UP, \$2,500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London.

BRANCHES: In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank RECEIVES Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, of the amounts of such claims, purchased.

By an immediate Payment in Cash of not less than 90% for the whole claim.

2.—At 100%, Payment being made in Fully paid Script of the Corporation's \$4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock, carrying interest from date of issue, and exchangeable for Stock Warrants of \$100 with Half-Yearly Interest Coupons attached, on the Script being made up to any even multiple of \$100.

HOLDERS of THIS STOCK incur no liability whatever.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager.

HONGKONG, February 15, 1886.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

We have authorized Mr. CARL BEURMANN to sign our Firm for Procurement.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, February 22, 1886. 369

NOTICE.

My Brother, Mr. HERBERT D. HUTCHISON, has been authorized to sign for during my absence from the Colony.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON, Merchant, Hongkong.

22nd February, 1886. 371

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HENRY DE COURCY FORBES in our Firm in China, Hongkong and elsewhere, CHASSED on the 31st March, 1884.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 22, 1886. 358

NOTICE.

MR. THEODOR VON DER HEYDE, of Hamburg and Mr. GOTTFRIED EBONO ROBERT BECKER, of Hongkong, have this day been Admitted PARTNERS in our Firm in Hamburg and HONGKONG.

SANDER & Co.

Dated 2nd February, 1886. 230

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to December 31st, 1885.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th Instant to the 3rd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 12, 1886. 300

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For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

York HAMS.

Roll BUTTER.

Topcun BUTTER.

French BUTTER.

Er's COCOA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

Picnic TONGUES.

MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.

RAISINS AND CURRANTS.

Crystallized FRUITS.

SAVORY & MOORE'S New Infant FOOD.

BARNES & Co.'s JAMS.

Potted MEATS.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS.

Swiss MILK.

BODDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

COOKING STOVES.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

WINES, &c.

GILDEY'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts.

SACCOMAN'S MANZANILLA.

SACCOMAN'S Old Invalid PORT.

Old Bourbon WHISKY.

Burke's Old Irish WHISKY.

Royal Glendron WHISKY.

MARSALA.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
ofOILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR GAS.MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280To-day's Advertisements.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-Year ending 31st December last, at the Rate of (42) TWO POUNDS and a BONUS of (10) TEN SHILLINGS STELLING per SHARE of \$125, are PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 1st March, at the OFFICES of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 27, 1886. 401NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND
SOURABAYA, VIA SAIGON
AND SINGAPORE.The Co.'s Steamship
"Cleopatra",
Capt. H. L. HAN, will be
despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 1st March, at Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 27, 1886. 395

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, TIENSIEN, HANKOW
and Ports on the YANGTZE.)The Co.'s Steamship
"Canton",
Capt. Bremmer, will be
despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 1st March, at 4 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 27, 1886. 396FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"Amy",
Capt. R. KOEHLER, will be
despatched for the
above Port on MONDAY, the 1st March, at
4 p.m., instead of as previously notified.For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 27, 1886. 390

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, LONDON, AM-
STERDAM AND HAMBURG,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.(Taking Cargo at through rates for HAVEE,
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM and
BREMEN.)The Steamship
"Gardiner",
Capt. W. R. COURTENAY, Com-
mander, will be des-
patched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY,
the 2nd March, at 3 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 27, 1886. 400

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.THE HONGKONG & CANTON
AMATEUR DRAMATIC
CLUBS.A PERFORMANCE
WILL BE GIVEN ON
TUESDAY,
9th March, at 9 p.m.,IN AID OF THE FUND
for the
REBUILDING OF THE CANTON THEATRE
DESTROYED in the Riots.When will be performed
H. J. BYRON'S COMEDY
in 3 acts, entitled

"WEAK WOMAN."

Tickets (\$2 each) may be obtained from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and

after Wednesday, 3rd March, at 9 a.m.

H. M. THOMSETT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, February 27, 1886. 403

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "Chelydra", Captain H. PEACE, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriters for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

A cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored for Insurance' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 8th March, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 27, 1886. 398

TO LET.

THE "EYRIE" PEAK, FURNISHED.

Apply to

BELLIOS & Co.

Hongkong, February 27, 1886. 404

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debts contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

CANONDELEY, American ship, Capt. W. F. STODDARD—Messageries Maritimes.

ELEKTRA, Austro-Hungarian str., Capt. G. RAGUIN—Aus.-Hung. L. N. N. Co.

FRÜHLICH, German brig, Captain W. MÖLLER—Wieland & Co.

GEORGE, British barque, Capt. William GRANT—Captain.

ROSEMAN, British steamer, Capt. J. W. MORDENMAN—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

HONGKONG, February 10, 1886. 280

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Hongkong, February 27, 1886. 400

Kowloon, British steamer, from Whampoa.

Johnsen, German steamer, 427, Hing-
Quon-hen February 20, and Ton-ton 23,

General—WIELER & Co.

Fokien, British str., 500, F. D. Goddard,
Foochow February 23, Amoy 24, and Sun-
ton 26, General—DOUGLAS TRANSPORT & CO.Taiwan, British steamer, 1,100, T. H.
Clegg, Newcastle, N.S.W., February 2,
Coal—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.Lee Sang, British steamer, 1,092, W. E.
Sawer, Shanghai February 23, and Swatow

26, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

Ashington, British steamer, 800, Camp-
bell W. Hopwood, R. N. R., Shanghai Feb.
24, General—SIESENSEN & CO.Neki, Japanese sloop, 120, Capt. Nomura,
Swatow February 20.Curaçao, British ship-rigged, 2,383, Capt.
J. G. H. Juniper, Yokohama February 24.Thames, British steamer, 2,181, W. A.
Sutton, Shanghai February 25, Mails and

General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

February 26.—

Linnet, British gunboat, for a cruise.

Itis, German gunboat, for Swatow.

February 27.—

Lorna, for Swatow.

Varicaria, for Haiphong.

Gildson, for Saigon.

Keddo, for Bangkok.

Drachefels, for Saigon.

Lee Sang, for Whampoa.

Kudang, for Singapore and Bonbaya.

Kwang Lee, for Shanghai.

Lydia, for Singapore and Hamburg.

Cleared.

Namo, for Coast Ports, 3 Europeans,

and 200 Chinese.

For Signal, for Higow, &c., 86 Chinese.

For Gengary, for Shanghai, 16 Chinese.

For Gerda, for Chefoo, 10 Chinese.

For Anton, for Hiohow, &c., 50 Chinese.

For Suez, for Brisbane, 6 Europeans, and

64 Chinese.

To Depart.

For Namo, for Coast Ports, 3 Europeans,

and 200 Chinese.

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For Gengary, for Shanghai, 16 Chinese.

For Gerda, for Chefoo, 10 Chinese.

For Anton, for Hiohow, &c., 50 Chinese.

For Suez, for Brisbane, 6 Europeans, and

64 Chinese.

To Depart.

For BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MEL-
BOURNE.—

For Suez, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 23rd

inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SHANGHAI.—

For Gengary, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the

23rd inst.

For AMOY and MANILA.—

For Suez, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the

1st March, instead of as previously

notified.

For CANTON.—

For Haiphong, &c., 1 Euro.

For Amoy, &c., 1 Euro.

For Kudang, &c., 1 Euro.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says.—The extensive repairs which the German sloop *Nautilus* lately underwent having been completed, the crew will be put on board the man-of-war the day after to-morrow. The *Nautilus* is to leave during the first week in March for Amoy, where she will be met by H. G. M's. *Ita*. The movements thence are not quite certain, though it is not at all unlikely that both vessels will come to Shanghai about the 20th proximo, to be present at the opening of the New German Consular Buildings, which event is expected to take place on the 22nd of March—Emperor William's birthday. We also understand that, according to now reliable sources which arrived here by last mail, there will be no more German vessels of a large class sent to the Far East to be permanently stationed here. Instead from time to time a flying squadron will leave one of the German ports on a cruise round the world. The first one has already started from home. It consists of the following ships: the corvettes *Gneisenau*, *Blücher*, and *Bismarck*, the sloop *Hyde* and the avisos *Habicht*. The vessels are under the command of Rear Admiral Knorr. They were expected to leave Zanzibar on the 20th ult. for New Guinea; thence they were to visit all the German colonial possessions in the Pacific, making then their way to Yokohama. Visiting all the treaty ports in Japan they would next proceed to China, calling at almost every open port. In all probability the squadron will arrive here about Christmas.

There seem to be signs in the air, (says the *Free Press*) that the recurring eruption which has troubled Singapore from the year 1823 up to the present time, is again approaching an active state. It has been an increasing evil growing with the ever-expanding Chinese population, and it may safely be said that it never before reached the fever height which it has attained during the last six months, for, as we have said in this paper, and Government Officials do not scruple to assert it, gambling is carried on openly in this town, by day and by night, and passers-by are invited to walk in, in defiance of the Police and of the law. The article which we translated lately from the *Lat Pou* spoke of this as undoubtedly as we did ourselves. Po-nang lately complained so much of the evil, and it was brought so conspicuously home to the minds and pockets of the mercantile community there, that a special officer was sent down to report upon the matter; but we believe Singapore is in much greater straits, and although during the last few days there has been a lull, from an apprehension, not altogether unfounded, that the Government are driven to desperation at last, yet will break out again more fiercely than ever as soon as the temporary alarm is allowed to sink to rest.

Official notification is given that the undermentioned ships are at present being built and preparing to be built in the following private yards:—Messrs. Napier and Sons, Glasgow; Australia, 12, twin screw armoured cruiser, 5,000 tons, 8,500-horse power; *Gazelle*, 12, steel twin screw armoured cruiser, 5,000 tons, 8,500-horse power; Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, Glasgow; *Bright*, 6, *Cossack*, 6, *Mo hawk*, 6, *Porpoise*, 6, and *Tarbar*, 6, twin screw steel torpedo cruisers, 1,650 tons, 3,500-horse power; *W. W. Armstrong* and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; *Wasp*, 6, screw composite gunboat, 670 tons, 1,000-horse power; *Mercury*, 15, steel armoured turret ship, 10,470 tons, 12,000-horse power; *Barrow* Ship-building Company, *Barrow-in-Furness*; *Leopold*, 4, twin screw torpedo cruiser, 1,480 tons, 3,200-horse power; *Earl's Shipbuilding Company*, Hull; *Narcissus*, 12, steel twin screw armoured cruiser, 5,000 tons, 8,500-horse power; *Palmer's Shipbuilding Company*, Jarrow-on-Tyne; *Orlando*, 12, and *Undaunted*, 10, twin screw armoured cruisers, 5,000 tons, 8,500-horse power; *Messrs. Laird Brothers*, Birkenhead; *Attentive*, 1, twin screw steel torpedo gunboat, 450 tons, 2,700-horse power. These 18 ships represent a total of 147 guns, 58,700 tons, and 33,900-horse power, which, with the 12 building in Government yards, make a grand total of 285 guns, 101,700 tons, and 152,650-horse power.

The *Times* commenting on the statement that Germany will refuse to give her consent to the regulations framed by China to carry out the Opium Convention, with Great Britain, says:—To sum up, the master Germany claims compensation. Her objections were foreseen. The convention which deals with the modification of the duties collectable on the import of opium could not be a matter of indifference to the nation which inactivity in the Chinese seas making so vigorous a commercial campaign against England that one of our correspondents wrote us lately that in a few years English commerce would be relegated to the second rank throughout the Far East. In treating on the basis of the suppression of 'Lekin' that internal duty which burdens opium like all other articles of commerce in Chinese territory, the negotiators of the Convention, Lord Salisbury and the Marquis Tsiang, sought reciprocal advantages for their respective countries; in fact, the suppression of the 'Lekin' on opium would have been the foundation of a remodelling of the Customs tariffs, and in the near future of the overthrow of the inland customs; and thenceforward it was anticipated in England that the importation of cotton fabrics and other articles imported into China would increase in extraordinary proportion. On the other hand, in confirming the levy of imports to the Imperial Customs the Marquis Tsiang would pour into the treasury of China the sum diverted by the rapacity of the mandarins, sums which would enable the Celestial Empire to create an army and navy. All the treaties, however, which bind China to the Western Powers are identical, and cannot be modified except with the consent of all the contracting parties. Hence the difficulty of putting into execution the projected modifications of the Customs regulations relating to opium, the importation of which does not constitute a monopoly.

It would be interesting to know on what conditions Germany would abandon her veto. The construction of some of the projected railway lines, with the guarantee of the Chinese Government, would doubtless suit her.

RANGOON, Jan. 29.—The *Rangoon Gazette*'s correspondent at Mandalay says that the city is being cleaned and the roads repaired. Great preparations are being made for the visit of the Viceroy, who will occupy Theebaw's apartments in the palace. A large gang of cheerful workers are busily employed.

Accounts from the districts show that there were two fewer fatalities. Col. Stan's excellent arrangements are now bearing fruit. Speedy's office is administered by Major Adams, in the city, instead of the dawdling arrangements of the Burmese ministers. The Headmaster is ably assisted by Mr Flord, late of the Moulmein Police.

OFF DAY.

The race to-day of course lacked a good deal of the exciting interest that marked the events of the previous days. The attendance of foreigners was rather meagre and the crowd of natives was perceptibly thinner. A good many of the stalls, tents, gambling tables, &c., which were profusely strewn on the interior of the course, had disappeared and with them had gone much of the shouting and babble of voices that were heard on the first days. Bookmakers also were less numerous and the ear was not dimmed with the loud praises of the 'winning' ponies that generally did not win. Perhaps not a little of the apathy of the community is due to the fact that there was no Steeplechase this year—an event which always creates excitement and brings down crowds of anxious spectators. But despite the paucity of attendance there was no lack of interest in one or two of the races. The Mafoes created some merriment. The Chinese jockeys rode well and were spurred to do their level best by the plaudits of the natives. The Championship was gained by *Zittee Boy*—a tiny specimen indeed who rode well and brought in *Fun* in splendid style. Some fun was got out of a less fortunate jockey who lost his cap and came trotting in with his queue somewhat disarranged. A good deal of interest also gathered round the *Roudster's* Plate which turned out to be a rather exciting race. *Warrior* at first did all the winning but was beautifully caught at the close by *Ruby*. Between the third and fourth events *Merry Monk* and *Shamrock* made an interesting trial of their powers. The distance was once round the course or seven furlongs. Both horses started on a level and kept neck and neck with each other till three fourths of this distance was covered when *Merry Monk* left his companion and notwithstanding that *Shamrock* made a brave spurt coming up the Straight he found he could not make up on *Merry Monk*, who won easily. The duties of Clerk of the Course have been ably performed throughout the meeting by Mr Tripp and the officiating stewards did their work in a manner which gave general satisfaction. Their names are:—Judge: Mr A. Coxon; Starter: Mr J. Grant, assisted by Mr M. Grote; Weigher in: Mr H. Hoppus, and Time-keeper Mr G. E. Noble.

After the races were over the Chinese gamblers who remained were doing a roaring trade and not a few foreigners resorted to this means of keeping up the excitement.

1.—*OWINNA* CUP, for beaten subscription Griffin. Once round.

Mr Grammont's *Conservative* (Mr Crawford) 1st lib. 1 Mr Jay's *Stamp* (Mr Reynell) 10th lib. 2 Mr Jay's *Master Vinegar* (Mr Hooke) 10th lib. 3 Mr F. S. Gordon's *Cloze* (Mr Hatchings) 1st lib. 0 Mr Thoo's *Punjon* (Mr Dunman) 10th lib. 0 Mr D. E. Sassoon's *Galopin* (Capt. Hawsh) 10th lib. 0

A good start was made, *Punjon* getting the lead at first by a length, while the others were all close together. On going up the Slope *Master Vinegar* and *Cloze* both spurted and tried to take the premier position, but their attempt failed. Down the Slope there was a very close race, but on reaching the Village the ponies began to spread and when the Straight was reached a considerable change in position had taken place. *Conservative* and *Stamp* had gradually forced themselves to the front, and the race lay now between them. But it soon became apparent that the contest was an unequal one. *Conservative* spurted in fine style, and when the post was reached had left his rival three lengths behind; *Vinegar*, who was third, was about an equal distance behind *Stamp*. Time: 2 min. 5 sec.

2.—*ROADSTERS' PLATE*.—Presented by the *Jockey Club*.—For Ponies the bond for property of Hongkong Residents that are not otherwise entered at this Meeting. Weight 1lb. extra; to be ridden by Members of the *Jockey Club* who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong or China previous to this Meeting. Entrance \$5 to go to Second Pony. Distance, Once round.

Mr D. E. Sassoon's *Ruby* (Mr Coxon) 12th lib. 1 Mr D. E. Sassoon's *Warrior* (Mr D. E. Sassoon) 12th lib. 2 Mr R. Fraser-Smith's *Locust* (Capt. Hawsh) 1st lib. 3 Mr I. Hughes' *Emperor* (Mr I. Hughes) 12th lib. 0 Mr R. Fraser-Smith's *Locust* (Mr Coxon) 12th lib. 0 Mr Honke's *Mazz* (Mr Honke) 1st lib. 0 Mr Wegener's *Route* (Mr Wegener) 1st lib. 0

Considerable trouble was experienced in making a start, the ponies being very wary and the start when made was not the best that could be desired. The ponies, however, on hearing the Bridge came up close to each other and there was a rather awkward crush on rounding the corner. But

as they went up the Slope *Warrior*, who had the lead, increased his distance in front of the others, to more than three lengths. Down the Slope, *Ruby*, who had been lagging, boat up, but failed to come alongside *Warrior* till the Village was passed and the Straight reached. Coming along the Straight it was difficult to say which of the two was first, and for some four or five hundred yards a neck and neck race was run. And finally, *Ruby* showed he had the most force left, coming in a short neck in front of *Warrior*. *Locust*, who was third, being two or three lengths behind. Time 2 minutes.

3.—*MARAUDER'S CUP*, for beaten Ponies, One Mile.

Mr D. E. Sassoon's *Rappahannock* (Mr D. E. Sassoon) 1st lib. 2 Major Bagstock's *Wild Wood* (Mr Hutchinson) 1st lib. 0 Mr John Pool's *Bandman* (Mr Reynell) 1st lib. 0 Mr Smart's *Meteor* (Capt. Hawsh) 1st lib. 0 Mr D. E. Sassoon's *Piccadilly* (Mr Baker) 1st lib. 0 Mr D. E. Sassoon's *Pathfinder* (Mr Bathgate) 1st lib. 0 Mr John Pool's *Torpedo* (Mr J. Bell-Irving) 1st lib. 0 Mr Sarah's *Hard Times* (Mr Dunman) 1st lib. 1

Eight ponies turned out to contest this event, *Meteor* and *Bandman* being the warmest favourites. After a very good start *Meteor* ran into first place and kept the lead, with *Hard Times* and *Piccadilly* in second and third place. At the Village *Bandman* came up with a rush and a splendid race ensued down the Straight between him, *Rappahannock*, who had worked to the front rank at the Village, and *Hard Times*. The latter, however, put on a fine spurt half way down the Straight and won the race by two or three lengths, *Rappahannock* beating *Bandman* for second place by about half a length. Time 2 min. 10 sec.

4.—*CHAMPION MAROON*.—First Prize, \$50; Second Prize, \$30; Third Prize, \$20. Presented by O. Tock, Esq. Distance, One-mile-and-a-quarter.

Mr Buxey's *Fun*, (Little Boy), 9th.....1 Major Bagstock's *Moon*, (Horse), 9th.....2 Mr Kremer's *Gladiator*, (Dumman), 9th.....3 Mr Buxey's *Cheapside*, (Wang Sang), 9th.....0 Mr Buxey's *Marauder*, (Punch), 9th.....0 Mr John Pool's *Honesty*, (Schuman), 9th.....0 Mr E. S. Gordon's *Robin Gray*, (Hoo Ming), 9th.....0

A good deal of amusement was got out of this race, the jockeying of the Chinese boys being watched with a lively interest, and a good start was made at the Rock without much trouble and for some time the ponies kept abreast of each other. The first break was made in front of the Grand Stand.

Honesty there got a length ahead and *Cheapside* and *Fun* also broke away from the rock. Going up the Slope, *Fun* passed *Cheapside* and *Honesty* and with a fine spurt got two or three lengths in front of the Village was reached. *Fun* had also retained his strength for the final rush and coming up the Straight he passed the others and pressed hard on *Fun*. But *Fun* was more than a match for him and spurring in response he swept past the goal an easy first, *Moon* and *Gladiator* being second and third respectively with a good distance between them. Time 2 mins. 39 secs.

5.—*FOR BEATEN MAROOS*. Distance seven Furlongs. Catch weight.

Mr Jay's *Stamp* (Mr Reynell) 10th lib. 1 Mr Jay's *Master Vinegar* (Mr Hooke) 10th lib. 2 Mr D. E. Sassoon's *Cornhill*.....0 Do. Do. *Rappahannock*.....0 Do. Do. *Refugee*.....0 Mr F. S. Gordon's *Ambassador*.....0 Do. Do. *Finavar*.....0 Mr Major Cochran's *Yankee*.....0

A good deal of amusement was got out of this race, the jockeying of the Chinese boys being watched with a lively interest, and a good start was made at the Rock without much trouble and for some time the ponies kept abreast of each other. The first break was made in front of the Grand Stand.

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8.—*HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB*.

The following are the teams for the Match Irish and Scotch v. The Rest, to be played on the Club ground, Happy Valley, on Monday, 4th Feb.

Irish & Scotch (Colours—Stripes)

1. Backs—Graham and Lewis.

2. Backs—Lochard and Caldwell.

3. Forwards—Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

4. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

5. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

6. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

7. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

8. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

9. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

10. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

11. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

12. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

13. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

14. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

15. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

16. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

17. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

18. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

19. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

20. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

21. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

22. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

23. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

24. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

25. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

26. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

27. Backs—Hawley (Captain), Lambert, Dickson, Gies, Kennedy.

THE FRENCH FAILURE IN INDO-CHINA.

The *Spectator*, in its issue of the 26th December, thus discusses the failure of the French in Tonquin:

There are few puzzles, either in history or politics, so entirely perplexing as the failure of the French people to found great dependencies in Asia. We have founded them, the Russians have founded them, the Dutch have founded them, even the Portuguese have founded them, though their empire was transitory and is now forgotten; but the French, with all their splendid resources, have always failed. The popular explanation, repeated every day, not only in the English but the Parisian Press, is simple nonsense. It is said the French "cannot colonise" in Asia, as if any other Power could. We have never tried to colonise Southern Asia, nor has any other European State. Apart from the soldiers and officials, who take their pay and return home in their term of service has expired; Englishmen probably not thirty thousand men in the whole of Asia, India included, and of them probably not two thousand have the slightest idea of remaining there for more than a fraction of their native lives. The total number of planters, or the paid servants of Companies, who have returned home, is exceedingly small; and of cultivators there is so far as we know, not a single one. The French in this respect are unique; and in that failing, spread through all ranks and influencing every movement, except perhaps, the actual fighting, all hope of success disappears. An Englishman does not lose face from being out of spirits, and an English brigadier will go on when officers and men are half crazy with disappointment and annoyance; but a French army, to do its best, must be a cheerful army. The soldiers of all ranks, who would do any Asiatic campaign a hateful scene, and long only to be out of it at any sacrifice, with any loss of a prestige which neither they nor their countrymen feel to be a real renown. It is not what they are seeking, and they give up almost from the beginning. It is simply ridiculous, with our hundred years of experience in India and Indo-China, to suppose that a good French General, with forty thousand men, could not conquer the rotten Kingdom of Annam, and reduce it to habitable order; and the Emperor retains a want of will exactly akin to the want of will shown in the Chamber. The Deputies do not want Asiatic Colonies; and neither do the officers nor the servants, and consequently they do not get them. We do not know that the weakness is any injury to France, for it has been tried, and failed, to conquer the world. They ought, by every rule of logic, to have conquered Southern India when they made the attempt; but their empire there, though splendidly planned and actually founded, perished away in a night. They ought to have conquered Annam and Tonquin, and to this moment the most experienced Anglo-Indian observers, familiar with such operations for years, declare themselves unable to understand why they failed. It is clearly not a general incapacity to keep conquests. France actually conquered Alsace-Lorraine, and practically conquered Nice, and Savoy, and Corsica, and she has kept the latter three; nor will she lose Algeria or Tunisia, which she gained by direct force. It certainly is not want of genius, for Bussy, who so nearly made Southern India, was probably as able as any British Agent ever employed in India, Clive included; and it is certainly not want of force, for France has used, on the whole, larger means than any European country. Except in 1857, when she had all Northern India to reconquer—a whole Continent, no English General has ever led to Asia an army approaching in strength the one which the despatch of General Briere de l'Isle when he commenced his operations; and the British Government has never spent in any Asiatic campaign a greater sum than has been wasted first and last upon the Tonquinese invasion. Yet the failure is admitted by all French writers, and upon all hands. The Radicals, in the debate which, as we write, is still going on, declare that the work, if continued, must be recommenced from the beginning; the Reactionaries assert that the French armies only hold the ground they stand on; and the Opportunists, only answer that evacuation would be the best policy, and that a portion of the Delta can be held, with due care and precaution, by ten thousand men. Ten thousand men? Why, we held India for half a century with less than thirty thousand white soldiers; and if we conquered Indo-China from end to end, Burma, Siam, and Annam all included—the War Office would think a corps d'armée of ten thousand Europeans an ample sufficient garrison. We should have Native soldiers, it is true; but then the ability to organise Native soldiers is in Asia, part of the ability to govern; and the French have, at least as good a chance of doing that work as we have. They did it in Southern India with success; and French and Italian officers made the most formidable of all Asiatic armies, the Sikh force, which in 1846 and 1848 so nearly overthrew the English Empire. English officers would make capital Sepoys of the Tonquinese, who are personally brave; and the objection raised by the best French officers, that a native Chinese army could not be trusted, would seem to Anglo-Indians to be beside the question, or rather to be merely part of it, in the means of ensuring fidelity for long periods of time being an essential quality of the organisation. It is useless to allege the opposition of China, for China might have been beaten like any other Empire; while the Black Flags of Tonquin are more invincible than Burmese "disciples," and not one-tenth as powerful as either the Sikh Army or the revolted Sepoys, whose fall, indeed, has never been studied as it deserves. It was one of the strangest, and least interesting, episodes that ever occurred in military history. The truth is, the French fail in Asia without being overmatched, and the problem in the cause of the result of great efforts repeatedly made by one of the first and most successful of military peoples.

Our own belief is that the cause is revealed in the very occurrence of this debate on Tonquin, and is neither more nor less than this, that the French people of all grades do not at heart care to make Asiatic conquests, do not feel pleasure in governing them, and will not, except, either in the aggregate or in detail, make the necessary efforts. They do not care to succeed, and therefore do not succeed. A few of their rulers, whether hereditary or elective, do care, and therefore at intervals use the magnificent machine at their disposal in Asiatic enterprise; but the body of Frenchmen, the entity we call France, does not. The people are unwilling to have Tonquin to have it, and would, if a plebiscite were taken, evacuate it just as readily as they evacuated Mexico. Their pride does not last on beyond seas. They do not see what Tonquin is to bring them, do not care for the kind of prestige its possession yields, do not feel any humiliation at its loss. If it is gone, so much the worse for the dealers in Colonial produce. They are not interested in governing subject-races; not concerned about their fate; not tormented at all by the work it is proposed to them to do. They want to be great in Europe, not in Asia; pardon Napoleon's flight from Egypt, as it were a mere resignation of a command; and resent any demand, whether of money or men, for Tonquin, as an oppression inflicted on them by self-seekers in Paris. This feeling, openly avowed throughout the debate, penetrates all classes, and makes all half-hearted. The officers do not care for the service, which seems to them an unhappy exile worse than service in Africa; while the conscripts think they are unfair to be held in being sent away from Europe, seeking at the hot climate, the new diet, and the hardships, and, dis, whenever they are ill, from want of energy. We very much doubt if they fight well. Occasionally a battle occurs in which they display their usual valour, and their national flag, but if they were up to their normal level, they would not insist as they do on tolerable equality in numbers, or compel their chiefs to demand reinforcements at such a terrible rate. We be-

lieve that for two years past nothing has surprised the French War Office like the number of men asked for Tonquin; and as the Generals have every interest in placing the War Office, the explanation must be their conviction that without viable numbers the conscripts cannot be relied on to do their best. The Generals, again, hate the men to whom they are assigned, a fact which is often the cause of much friction. Nothing can be more curious than the utter dependency of much of the evidence before the Tonquinese Committee, the entire want of the English feeling that an Asiatic Delta must be a great estate, and that governing it is a great and acceptable work. The Army, in that feeling, spread through all ranks and influencing every movement, except perhaps, the actual fighting, all hope of success disappears. An Englishman does not lose face from being out of spirits, and an English brigadier will go on when officers and men are half crazy with disappointment and annoyance; but a French army, to do its best, must be a cheerful army. The soldiers of all ranks, who would do any Asiatic campaign a hateful scene, and long only to be out of it at any sacrifice, with any loss of a prestige which neither they nor their countrymen feel to be a real renown. It is not what they are seeking, and they give up almost from the beginning. It is simply ridiculous, with our hundred years of experience in India and Indo-China, to suppose that a good French General, with forty thousand men, could not conquer the rotten Kingdom of Annam, and reduce it to habitable order; and the Emperor retains a want of will exactly akin to the want of will shown in the Chamber. The Deputies do not want Asiatic Colonies; and neither do the officers nor the servants, and consequently they do not get them. 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Some of the Seigle's Cursive Syrup, made especially for the cure of Dyspepsia, was obtained and administered to the patient, and the result was marvellous. To-day their daughter lives in the enjoyment of good health. The fact was, the patient had been treated for the wrong complaint, and when she was treated for Dyspepsia (her real trouble), all the alarming symptoms of consumption vanished. This is not an isolated case. The country is full of suffering thousands that are being treated for Liver Complaint, Malaria, Kidney Disease, Lung Diseases, &c., &c., when the fact is they are affected with Indigestion in some of its varied forms, and all of such sufferers would obtain relief if they were properly treated for Dyspepsia.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

Cruton, Christian Co., N.Y., U.S.A., January 9th, 1882.

Dear Sir.—My daughter Sarah F. Walker, last January was confined to her bed, and had been for twelve months, was under treatment of three eminent physicians, who said she had Consumption and Heart Disease. The doctor said all that saw her said she was bound to die. But I persuaded her to take your Seigle Cursive Syrup, and after having used two and a half oz. of it, she was restored to perfect health, and said she felt better than she had for five years. My daughter is now living and enjoying good health, but had it not been for your medicine she would have been now dead. Yours, &c., (R.R.) M. Melton.

Any one doubting this can write to Sarah F. Walker, Crofton, Ky.

N.B.—If you think this worth printing, please do so; if not, give it to the waste basket.

* Small remittances can be made to those places by means of Postal Notes. See separate notice or the Postal Guide.

loved that for two years past nothing has surprised the French War Office like the number of men asked for Tonquin; and as the Generals have every interest in placing the War Office, the explanation must be their conviction that without viable numbers the conscripts cannot be relied on to do their best. The Generals, again, hate the men to whom they are assigned, a fact which is often the cause of much friction. Nothing can be more curious than the utter dependency of much of the evidence before the Tonquinese Committee, the entire want of the English feeling that an Asiatic Delta must be a great estate, and that governing it is a great and acceptable work. The Army, in that feeling, spread through all ranks and influencing every movement, except perhaps, the actual fighting, all hope of success disappears. 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We do not know that the weakness is any injury to France, for it has been tried, and failed, to conquer the world. They ought, by every rule of logic, to have conquered Southern India when they made the attempt; but their empire there, though splendidly planned and actually founded, perished away in a night. They ought to have conquered Annam and Tonquin, and to this moment the most experienced Anglo-Indian observers, familiar with such operations for years, declare themselves unable to understand why they failed. It is clearly not a general incapacity to keep conquests. France actually conquered Alsace-Lorraine, and practically conquered Nice, and Savoy, and Corsica, and she has kept the latter three; nor will she lose Algeria or Tunisia, which she gained by direct force. It certainly is not want of genius, for Bussy, who so nearly made Southern India, was probably as able as any British Agent ever employed in India, Clive included; and it is certainly not want of force, for France has used, on the whole, larger means than any European country. Except in 1857, when she had all Northern India to reconquer—a whole Continent, no English General has ever led to Asia an army approaching in strength the one which the despatch of General Briere de l'Isle when he commenced his operations; and the British Government has never spent in any Asiatic campaign a greater sum than has been wasted first and last upon the Tonquinese invasion. Yet the failure is admitted by all French writers, and upon all hands. The Radicals, in the debate which, as we write, is still going on, declare that the work, if continued, must be recommenced from the beginning; the Reactionaries assert that the French armies only hold the ground they stand on; and the Opportunists, only answer that evacuation would be the best policy, and that a portion of the Delta can be held, with due care and precaution, by ten thousand men. Ten thousand men? Why, we held India for half a century with less than thirty thousand white soldiers; and if we conquered Indo-China from end to end, Burma, Siam, and Annam all included—the War Office would think a corps d'armée of ten thousand Europeans an ample sufficient garrison. We should have Native soldiers, it is true; but then the ability to organise Native soldiers is in Asia, part of the ability to govern; and the French have, at least as good a chance of doing that work as we have. They did it in Southern India with success; and French and Italian officers made the most formidable of all Asiatic armies, the Sikh force, which in 1846 and 1848 so nearly overthrew the English Empire. English officers would make capital Sepoys of the Tonquinese, who are personally brave; and the objection raised by the best French officers, that a native Chinese army could not be trusted, would seem to Anglo-Indians to be beside the question, or rather to be merely part of it, in the means of ensuring fidelity for long periods of time being an essential quality of the organisation. It is useless to allege the opposition of China, for China might have been beaten like any other Empire; while the Black Flags of Tonquin are more invincible than Burmese "disciples," and not one-tenth as powerful as either the Sikh Army or the revolted Sepoys, whose fall, indeed, has never been studied as it deserves. It was one of the strangest, and least interesting, episodes that ever occurred in military history. The truth is, the French fail in Asia without being overmatched, and the problem in the cause of the result of great efforts repeatedly made by one of the first and most successful of military peoples.

Some of the Seigle's Cursive Syrup, made especially for the cure of Dyspepsia, was obtained and administered to the patient, and the result was marvellous. To-day their daughter lives in the enjoyment of good health. The fact was, the patient had been treated for the wrong complaint, and when she was treated for Dyspepsia (her real trouble), all the alarming symptoms of consumption vanished. This is not an isolated case. The country is full of suffering thousands that are being treated for Liver Complaint, Malaria, Kidney Disease, Lung Diseases, &c., &c., when the fact is they are affected with Indigestion in some of its varied forms, and all of such sufferers would obtain relief if they were properly treated for Dyspepsia.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

Cruton, Christian Co., N.Y., U.S.A., January 9th, 1882.

Dear Sir.—My daughter Sarah F. Walker, last January was confined to her bed, and had been for twelve months, was under treatment of three eminent physicians, who said she had Consumption and Heart Disease. The doctor said all that saw her said she was bound to die. But I persuaded her to take your Seigle Cursive Syrup, and after having used two and a half oz. of it, she was restored to perfect health, and said she felt better than she had for five years. My daughter is now living and enjoying good health, but had it not been for your medicine she would have been now dead. Yours, &c., (R.R.) M. Melton.

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PROFOUND HOPELESS BY FOUR DOCTORS.

Mr. W. Bouchier, Eastover, Bridgwater, sends the following:

West Quay, Bridgwater, December 21st, 1883.

"Dear Sir.—It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Mother Seigle's Cursive Syrup. For a period of eight years I suffered from a severe cough and indigestion, with frequent attacks of rheumatism; and for eleven months I was under medical treatment, without deriving the slightest benefit. The last four doctors I was under assured me that mine was a hopeless case, and gave me up as incurable. About that time I heard of Seigle's Syrup, which I was induced to try, and through its use, I am thankful to say, I quickly got restored to health, and am now able to follow my usual occupation. I may say that whenever I feel the least symptom of my old complaints I at once take a few doses of the Syrup, which quickly sets me all right. I send you this in the hope that other sufferers may be induced to give the Syrup a trial. —Yours truly, Wm. R. Rondall."

After many years Whittle-le-Woods, near Chelmsford, December 24th, 1883.

"Dear Sir.—Mother Seigle's Syrup, which I was induced to try, has done me a great deal of good. I have a bad case of asthma, and it is very annoying; but a French army, to do its best, must be a cheerful army. The soldiers of all ranks, who would do any Asiatic campaign a hateful scene, and long only to be out of it at any sacrifice, with any loss of a prestige which neither they nor their countrymen feel to be a real renown. It is not what they are seeking, and they give up almost from the beginning. It is simply ridiculous, with our hundred years of experience in India and Indo-China, to suppose that a good French General, with forty thousand men, could not conquer the rotten Kingdom of Annam, and reduce it to habitable order; and the Emperor retains a want of will exactly akin to the want of will shown in the Chamber. The Deputies do not want Asiatic Colonies; and neither do the officers nor the servants, and consequently they do not get them. We do not know that the weakness is any injury to France, for it has been tried, and failed, to conquer the world. They ought, by every rule of logic, to have conquered Southern India when they made the attempt; but their empire there, though splendidly planned and actually founded, perished away in a night. They ought to have conquered Annam and Tonquin, and to this moment the most experienced Anglo-Indian observers, familiar with such operations for years, declare themselves unable to understand why they failed. It is clearly not a general incapacity to keep conquests. France actually conquered Alsace-Lorraine, and practically conquered Nice, and Savoy, and Corsica, and she has kept the latter three; nor will she lose Algeria or Tunisia, which she gained by direct force. It certainly is not want of genius, for Bussy, who so nearly made Southern India, was probably as able as any British Agent ever employed in India, Clive included; and it is certainly not want of force, for France has used, on the whole, larger means than any European country. Except in 1857, when she had all Northern India to reconquer—a whole Continent, no English General has ever led to Asia an army approaching in strength the one which the despatch of General Briere de l'Isle when he commenced his operations; and the British Government has never spent in any Asiatic campaign a greater sum than has been wasted first and last upon the Tonquinese invasion. Yet the failure is admitted by all French writers, and upon all hands. The Radicals, in the debate which, as we write, is still going on, declare that the work, if continued, must be recommenced from the beginning; the Reactionaries assert that the French armies only hold the ground they stand on; and the Opportunists, only answer that evacuation would be the best policy, and that a portion of the Delta can be held, with due care and precaution, by ten thousand men. Ten thousand men? Why, we held India for half a century with less than thirty thousand white soldiers; and if we conquered Indo-China from end to end, Burma, Siam, and Annam all included—the War Office would think a corps d'armée of ten thousand Europeans an ample sufficient garrison. We should have Native soldiers, it is true; but then the ability to organise Native soldiers is in Asia, part of the ability to govern; and the French have, at least as good a chance of doing that work as we have. They did it in Southern India with success; and French and Italian officers made the most formidable of all Asiatic armies, the Sikh force, which in 1846 and 1848 so nearly overthrew the English Empire. English officers would make capital Sepoys of the Tonquinese, who are personally brave; and the objection raised by the best French officers, that a native Chinese army could not be trusted, would seem to Anglo-Indians to be beside the question, or rather to be merely part of it, in the means of ensuring fidelity for long periods of time being an essential quality of the organisation. It is useless to allege the opposition of China, for China might have been beaten like any other Empire; while the Black Flags of Tonquin are more invincible than Burmese "disciples," and not one-tenth as powerful as either the Sikh Army or the revolted Sepoys, whose fall, indeed, has never been studied as it deserves. It was one of the strangest, and least interesting, episodes that ever occurred in military history. The truth is, the French fail in Asia without being overmatched, and the problem in the cause of the result of great efforts repeatedly made by one of the first and most successful of military peoples.

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